अतः उनके प्रचालन के बारे में, जिसमें कर्मचारियों की ड्यूटी हेतु तैनाती करना आदि शामिल है, निर्णय उनके द्वारा किया जाता है ।

विवरण

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वर्ष 1985-86 से 1991-92 तक की अवधि के दौरान चलती-फिरती उंचन दर दुकानों के रूप में चलाने हेतु वैनों की खरीद के लिए दी गई वित्तीय सहायता

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	वाहनों की संख्या
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	33
2. असम	18
3. बिहार	76
4. हिमाचल प्रदेश	18
5. कर्नाटक	26
6. केरल	9
7. हरियाणा	10
8. जम्मू व कश्मीर	13
9. मध्य प्रदेश	44
10. महाराष्ट्र	24
11. मणिपुर	16
12. मेघालय	6
13. मिजोरम	4
14. नागालैण्ड	11
15. उड़ीसा	48
16. पंजाब	4
17. राजस्थान	61
18. सिक्किम	4
19. तमिलनाडु	11
20. उत्तर प्रदेश	72
21. चंडीगढ़	2
योग	510

Heavy losses incurred by drug companies in Public Sector

*332. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Public Sector companies manufacturing drugs, except one, are in the red and have been incurring heavy losses; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what remedial measures have been taken by Government to improve their working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN): (a) There are five public sector drug companies under the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, namely, Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., (IDPL), Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL), Bengal Immunity Ltd. (BIL) and Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited (SSPL). Of the five public sector drug units, 4 namely, IDPL, BCPL, BIL and SSPL have been incurred heavy cash as well as net losses over the years.

(b) (i) The major reasons for losses of these units are attributed to obsolescence in technology, high wage component, low productivity, high incidence of interest burden, inadequate marketing set up, constraints of working capital, constraints in rolling of working capital, excess manpower and consequently high fixed cost.

(ii) The package for improvement in the performance of these units would involve stepping up of capacity utilisation, emphasis on higher sales, increase in efficiency by savings on services and utilities, cost reduction, improvement in the system of collection of outstanding dues, implementation of Voluntary Retirement Schemes. This would require sizeable injection of Plan/Non-Plan funds and write-off of accumulated Government loans and interest.

(iii) Most of the above measures could not be implemented, as requisite funds were not available due to resource constraints of the Government.

(iv) Voluntary retirement scheme which is an integral part of Rehabilitation of

these units has recently been introduced with a view to reducing excess manpower and thereby bringing down the fixed costs.

(v) These companies have been given some assistance in the shape of Plan/ Non-Plan funds, as per the allocations allowed, and the Government has also given guarantees, which now need to be enhanced, to their Bankers on account of cash credit facilities for working capital requirements.

(vi) These companies have referred their cases to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in compliance with the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. The Industrial Tripartite Committee set up by the Ministry of Labour is also seized of causes of sickness and the measures necessary for rehabilitation of the sick units. The Rehabilitation of these units would depend on the availability of funds and on the deliberations of the Industrial Tripartite Committee and examination by the BIFR.

BICP report on fair price of bulk drugs

*333. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of bulk drugs in respect of which BICP have sent their reports of the fairs prices during the year 1991 and 1992 so far;

(b) when was each report received and what was the decision taken on each of the reports;

(c) what was the price recommended by BICP and what was the price of each drug notified by Government;

(d) what are the names of bulk drugs in respect of which the price is yet to be announced and what are the reasons for keeping BICP reports pending; and

(e) what are the names of bulk drugs in respect of which requests for escalation in price consequent to obtain foreign exchange at market rate are pending and since when each of these request are kept pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c) The names of bulk drugs in respect of which BICP has sent their reports of the fair price during the year 1991 and 1992 so far, with the month of report and date of price revision/fixation by the Government are given in the Statement. (*See* below). The BICP reports are inputs for the decision making process nature.

(d) The prices of bulk drugs Diclofenac Sodium, Silver Sulphaidiazine and Dexamethasone are yet to be fixed/revised. The reports for Diclofenac Sodium and Silver Sulphadiazine are under examination and the report of Dexamethasone has been revised recently.

(e) Price revision of bulk drugs to escalation in input costs (including due to imports being linked to market determined exchange rate) is an on going process. To the extent information is available, corrective action only in regard to bulk drug Rifampicin is still pending, however, the matter is at an advanced stage of examination.